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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1916

There has been no time in the history of the United States of America, not even in revolutionary days, when the people of the United States were so much a unit in a patriotic sense as they are today.

—Harry A. Wheeler.

## The Picket

For the improvement of the appearance of the town it would be a good thing to dispense with those eyesores which parade up and down the sidewalks in front of two small restaurants, clad in oilcloth jackets, bearing the information that those eating places are "unfair." That is an affront to the populace for it is an interference of an intended interference with a business that is legitimate and for the conduct of which the proprietors of the restaurants have been compelled to pay a license tax entitling them to protection against interference.

We think the general attitude of the public toward picketing was eloquently expressed by a Sulphur Springs cattleman at Bisbee the other day. He was emerging from a restaurant that was being picketed. The picket laid his hand upon the arm of the cattleman and vehemently reproached him for eating in forbidden places. The cattleman extended his fist with some vigor toward the law of the picket and the latter was picked up senseless two-thirds of the way across the street. The streets of Bisbee are notoriously narrow.

If picketing really helped the cause of organized labor there might be some defense of it on the ground that all's fair in war. But it is a worse than useless proceeding. It may be, and generally is, damaging to the place picketed. There are some cowardly, shrinking souls who are thereby deterred from entering picketed places, but even they are rendered no more friendly to the cause of organized labor. The general effect of picketing is to create antagonism against unionism. Men who are sympathetic with the objects of unionism—better wages and better conditions, lose their sympathies when such objects as these pickets are paraded before them.

We will suppose that a stranger has come to town in search of a location for a business or a home. The picket is a warning to him against investment, an admonition to move on. The mental effect produced upon him by the picket is similar to, though a little less impressive than, the effect produced by a street riot. It is a sign of industrial unrest.

We think that a majority of union men understand that the picket is not beneficial to the general cause; that though picketing may now and then succeed, the gain is made at a serious loss of public estimation and that the cause is hampered as to those larger purposes, the success of which depends so much upon public sentiment.

It is unfortunately true that we have a law in this state, enacted when a majority of us were in a state of madness, and when we did many other foolish and senseless things, recognizing picketing. The sooner we can get this law off the books the better. We should like to see some organization initiate a law to prohibit picketing, the boycott and all other interferences in the form of conspiracy against legitimate business. The blacklist which is such a conspiracy has already been prohibited by law. Let the picketing and the boycott also be relegated to the shades. Union labor will be the better for it, the community will be the better for it, for a divided community is not really a community at all. In the best community, the interests of all are best served.

## Blustering Signs of Peace

The most promising sign of peace is the blustering talk going on in European chancelleries in which it is declared that peace is not desired. It is a whistling to keep up a waning courage, to cover a growing weakness. But it is notable that the bluster lacks the definiteness of that of a year ago. That is especially true as to Germany and Great Britain. Poincaré and Briand still talk of the destruction of Germany but they are French and are talking to the French people.

It is a rather notable fact, though, that in Premier Asquith's late speech he made no reference to France's "lost provinces," concerning which all the allies of France have been so eloquent since the breaking out of the war. Nor was there any reference to the occupation of Poland and other Russian territory by the Germans. The inference must be that so far as the British are concerned there are so many other bases for settlement that Alsace-Lorraine and Poland might be disregarded. A significant thing in the speech of both the premier and Sir Edward Grey was a denial that they ever desired the destruction of Germany.

The Germans themselves, though they have indulged in bluster have never been very specific as to what they would demand in the way of settlement. They have contented themselves with describing their complete triumph when it might be supposed that they would demand whatever they desired and get it too, in the case of such a triumph. But Berlin by this time as well as London, Paris and Petrograd, realizes that there will be no complete triumph. The Germans, however, occupy a broad field for recession and concession. Belgium is a valuable card; Poland is another; the inroads Austria is at last making upon Italy is still another and the control now exercised by the Germans in the Balkans is a fourth. They have much to trade for peace while the allies have nothing in hand but much in prospect, more or less shadowy.

All the belligerents are in a bad way. France is probably in the worst, nearer starvation than any of the others and in sight of the end of her resources in

both men and money. That the British are suffering for food and men was made clear the other day by an official statement that women must take the places of men in the agricultural field, if a food supply was to be maintained. The credit of all the warring countries is, of course, impaired.

Russia has suffered less economic disturbance than any of the other belligerents but Russia is unable to supply its own munitions of war and it is said that Japan is no longer furnishing them to that country. Except for the fierce fighting about Verdun and on the Austro-Italian front there has been a general let up of military operations.

The indications are that all Europe is now hoping for peace which, in view of the extensive blood-letting of the last twenty-two months would be long lived though not as surely permanent as all the belligerent nations hoped at the beginning of the war, the succeeding peace would be. But it will probably last as long as peace would have lasted if the Germans could have desolated the allies or if the allies could have turned the central empire into a desert.

## Rotation in Office

It is a pitched battle between the "ins" and the "outs," this fracas which has been instituted among the democrats of this country. It will probably end like that historical affair of the Kilkeny cats with nothing left but small bunches of fur, with here and there a tail still waving defiance. It will be left to the republicans to clean up the mess after the democratic county primaries.

It is a rather bald, barefaced and frank statement that the "outs" make that they want in just for the sake of being "in." They put it, though, a little differently. They think the party is tired of monotony, versimilitude, sameness and utter lack of mutation. They merely demand a change of decorations. And that is not unnatural. If that wasn't human nature the wallpaper manufacturers would starve to death. In thousands of homes all over this land, every spring the walls are stripped of paper which is still perfectly good and handsome. It has only become offensive to the eye of the housewife who has become compelled to look at it day after day. Some one day the camel's back is broken and a hurry call is put in for the decorator; the paper has become intolerable.

We will admit that when one has occupied an office for five years and especially when all the offices of the court house have been filled by the same men for five years, the atmosphere of the courthouse, the color, the surroundings begin to pall upon the public. Those office holders seem to be running against nature; to be flouting the doctrine that this is, as it should be, a world of change, for without change, there can be no progress.

There is, so we have been informed by a speaker at the Rescue club meeting on Thursday night an unwritten rule of the local democracy that the time within which one may stand with his fore-feet in the trough is limited; that a democrat cannot be endorsed for office more than two terms. Perhaps that is a little too rigid but we think that there ought to be some limitation of tenure of office. There might be a reasonable rule that the change in office should occur whenever it is necessary to change the furniture of the office. It is not right that one office holder should be allowed to wear out two sets of furniture. The furniture of the courthouse we believe has been changed, and in some cases re-changed, within the last five years or since the present officers were installed. So, Raus mit im.

## ON BUYING AT HOME

The average Louisiana farmer gets up early, at the alarm of a Connecticut clock, buttons his Chicago suspenders to Detroit overalls, puts on a pair of cowhide shoes made in Ohio, washes in a Pittsburgh tin basin, using Cincinnati soap, and drives on a cotton towel made in New Hampshire, sits down to a Grand Rapids table, eats hot biscuits made with Minneapolis flour, Kansas City bacon, and Indiana grits fried in Omaha lard, cooked on a St. Louis stove; buys Irish potatoes grown in Michigan and canned fruit put up in California, seasoned with Rhode Island spices; claps on his old wool hat made in Philadelphia, puts New York harness on a Missouri mule, fed on Iowa corn, and plows his farm, covered by a Massachusetts mortgage, with an Indiana plow.

At night he crawls under a New Jersey blanket and is kept awake by a Louisiana dog, the only home product on the place, and wonders why he keeps poor. Moral—Patronize home industries. Spend your money where it will give you a market for what you grow, and thus make money and increase the value of your farm. This is public spirit and the highest form of patriotism.

## THE SYMPHONY

The life of Christ is the story of the beginning of the fulfillment of promises which had cheered the faithful in the darkest hours of Judea's apostasy and ruin; the letters of Paul are the unfolding of that fulfillment in spiritual experience, ever pointing to a richer and yet richer fulfillment in the ever increasing crescendo movement of the future; and the literature of promise ends with an apocalyptic vision of the perfecting but never perfected fulfillment in the latter days. If we turn from the structure to the contents of this literature, this promise character is even more apparent. The Bible is like a symphony, weaving endless variations around one simple theme, which obscure at first, grows stronger and clearer, until finally the whole orchestra takes it up in one magnificent choral, conquering all obstacles and breaking through all hindings.

## TWIST—RIME ON SPRING

Up the hills new grass is seen;  
The vendor's garden sash is green.  
The birds between the showers fly;  
The woods are full of flowers shy.  
The ornamental butterfly  
Expands his wings to flutter by.  
The bees, those little honey bugs,  
Are gaily dancing bunny bugs.  
While poets sing in tripping rime  
That spring's a simply ripping time.  
—Arthur Guiterman in Life.

## OUR SAWED OFF SERMON

A blind man in Ohio got married recently and recovered his sight a few days later. Marriage is certainly a great eye-opener.—Indianapolis Star.

## A JOKE ON GRANDPA

Old fashioned people sometimes do some funny things (that is according to our "modern" ideas.) The observer ran across some people recently who were making great sport over one of the family patriarchs, an octogenarian, forgetting in their merriment that they had failed in their duty to him.  
The social crime he had committed was an actual necessity, for with advancing age he had lost most of his teeth and the food he ate had to be cut into small pieces. Disdaining to have somebody perform this office for him he had tried to use the silver knives the family used in place of the steel utensils he had always liked, and found them too dull for his purpose. So he took the silver "messer" to the grindstone to sharpen the same, when he was discovered.—Columbus Dispatch.

## OFTEN IS

"Daddy, what is the plural of spouse?"  
"Splice, my boy."

## International Sunday School Lesson for May 28

## THE COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM

Golden Text.—"For freedom did Christ set us free." Gal. 5: 1a.  
Lesson Text.—Ac. 15: 1-35. Commit vs. 32, 33.

(22) Then pleased it the apostles and elders, with the whole church to send chosen men of their own company: Antioch with Paul and Barnabas; named, Silas, chief men among the brethren; (23) And they wrote letters by them after this manner: The apostles and elders send greeting unto the brethren which are of the Gentiles in Antioch and Syria and Cilicia: (24) Forasmuch as we have heard, that certain which went out from us have troubled you with words, subverting your souls, saying, Ye must be circumcised, and keep the law: (25) It seemed good unto us, being assembled with one accord, to send chosen men unto you with our beloved Barnabas and Paul, (26) Men that have hazarded their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ: (27) We have sent therefore Judas and Silas, who shall also tell you the same things by mouth. (28) And to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things: (29) That ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication; from which if ye keep yourselves, ye shall do well. Fare ye well. (30) So when they were dismissed, they came to Antioch; and when they had gathered the multitude together, they delivered the epistle: (31) Which when they had read, they rejoiced for the consolation. (32) And Judas and Silas, being prophets also themselves, exhorted the brethren with many words, and confirmed them. (33) And after they had tarried there a space, they were let go in peace, from the brethren unto the apostles.  
Time.—50-52 A. D. Places.—Jerusalem, Antioch.

Exposition.—I. The Decision of the Holy Ghost and the Apostles as to the Authority of the Mosaic Law over Gentile Christians, 22-28. The controversy in the early church, was whether a man is saved upon faith apart from works of the law, or whether a man is saved upon faith and works of the law. This is the great battle Paul fought, and in a later day, Martin Luther. The old controversy has come up in our day in a new form. It is "Sabbath keeping, after the manner of Moses," that is now insisted upon. "Except ye keep the seventh day of the week as Sabbath, ye cannot be saved," is what many are saying today. Three arguments were brought forward at this council at Jerusalem to refute the Judaizers. First, Peter's argument: God has borne them witness by giving the Holy Ghost to the uncircumcised, as well as unto us, and has "put no difference between us and them, purifying their hearts by faith" (vs. 8, 9). And God in a similar way today is bearing witness to those who do not keep the Jewish seventh day Sabbath.

Second, Paul's argument: God has wrought signs and wonders among the Gentiles by us, and thus set His seal upon our preaching of salvation by faith apart from works of the law (vs. 12). Third, James' argument: It is according to Old Testament Scripture that God will take a people for His name from among the uncircumcised Gentiles, as well as from the law-keeping Jews (vs. 13-17). Those arguments convinced the council and the Mosaic law was not laid upon the Gentile church. The apostles and elders and the whole church took abundant precautions to guard against any misrepresentation of their decision being taken back to Antioch by the legalizers. They knew the men they had to deal with. Thus Paul gained his chosen companion of coming days (vs. 40). God has come out of the schemes of Paul's enemies. The mode of address used in the letter is full of significance. "The brethren which are of the Gentiles: 'faith in Christ makes all men kin.' They were bound together by a very tender tie, that of faith in a common savior. Many American Christians have not even yet reached the point where they regard every converted Chinaman or African as a brother. The description of the Judaizers is very striking and suggestive. 'Certain which went out from us have troubled you with words.' This kind of trouble is not all dead yet. Men who creep in unawares and whisper seditions, but false words to young converts, subverting their souls. There is no way in which the devil can more trouble believers (and especially young converts), or more thoroughly unsettle (or subvert) their souls, than by false words. These false words must be met by words of truth (Col. 4: 6), and above all, by the word of God (2 Tim. 3: 13-15). The Apostles emphatically denied all responsibility (vs. 24) for this pernicious and subverting teaching, that men must keep the law of Moses in order to be saved (vs. 1). They had come to absolute unanimity about the matter in question. It is a great thing when brethren who differ can meet together and study the Scriptures together under the Holy Spirit's guidance, as did these early Christians and thus 'come to one accord.' There is surely no need of any differences on essential points among those who how to the authority of the Bible and are honestly asking wisdom of God (Jas. 1: 5-7). The apostles and the whole church bestowed very lofty praise on Paul and Barnabas. It was well deserved (2 Cor. 11: 23-27). Of how many disciples today could it be justly said that they had hazarded their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ? Any one who desires to be a disciple of Christ, must be willing to do it (Lu. 14: 26). It was not their own decision on this great question that they were sending it; it was the Holy Spirit's decision. They were perfectly sure of this (vs. 28). It is our privilege to know this (2 Jno. 16: 12; 14: 26; 1 Jno. 2: 72). It was because they sought and obtained the mind of the Spirit that they were able to 'come to one accord.' It is because we seek the wisdom of men,

rather than the mind of the Spirit, that we are so often at variance with one another. There is great need of unity today, but the unity needed is 'the unity of the Spirit' (Eph. 4: 3). The one who insists upon the binding authority of the Mosaic law upon Christians is opposing the Holy Ghost. Four points of the Mosaic law and no others were adjudged necessary for the Gentiles.

II. How the Decision of the Church was received at Antioch, 30-33. There was great joy in Antioch when this troublesome question was settled. There were two reasons for this joy: Antioch division had given way to pleasant harmony, and moreover, the irksome bondage of the law had given way to the joyous liberty of the gospel. There is always joy when one comes out of the legalism into the glorious liberty of a son. Judas and Silas were much used of God in other ways than merely settling this question. They were Spirit-filled men and gave much profitable exhortation and instruction, confirming the believers in Antioch in faith and life. The ordinary work of a prophet was more in the line of exhortation and comfort than prediction. They lingered some time in Antioch and then returned to Jerusalem. Silas seems to have gone back to Jerusalem with Judas (see R. V.), but he had become attached to the converts down in Antioch and was soon back there again. His temporary commission as a delegate had made him a missionary. The hard work of the legalists had resulted in good after all, it gave the church Silas as a missionary and Paul the companion he needed. Thus God is ever making 'the wrath of man to praise Him' (Ps. 76: 10), and thus always 'all things (including erroneous teaching) work together for good to them that know God' (Rom. 8: 28). Paul and Barnabas continued their ministry in Antioch. It consisted of two parts, 'teaching' and 'preaching' (declaring the good news). There was just one thing they both taught and preached, 'the word of the Lord,' not their own speculations, nor philosophy, nor psychology (vs. 23). There were many preachers and teachers in that church.

## Arizona Deaconess Hospital

ASK PHOENIX TO BUY FIRST OF BUILDINGS

Administration Building for Hospital Group Would Be \$30,000; Valley to Aid in the Work

The program being prosecuted for the Deaconess Hospital and Home is as follows: The citizens of Phoenix are asked to erect and equip the first building. The proposed cost of this administration building is \$30,000. To this must be added a lot, improvements and other essential accessories of a general hospital, entailing an expenditure of possibly \$40,000.

The Salt River valley, outside of Phoenix, will be given an opportunity to furnish the money for the second addition of the intended unit system. The cost of this one will be about the same as that of the first building. A state-wide campaign will be made for the increase of property and \$50,000 will be the amount asked for.

Outside aid will be secured when it is possible, to prove to strangers that the junior state of the union has made a serious and honest effort to take care of itself.

If the citizens of this, the metropolis of the state of Arizona, will do what they can for the hospital and home the next year, no second request for funds will need to be made.

The members and friends of the First Presbyterian church will register their interest in the work tomorrow morning.

Eugene S. Gaddis, the financial secretary, is anxious that the cause be given a general hearing at an early date. All citizens who wish to see a \$150,000 asset placed on the map of Phoenix are cordially invited to be present.

There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune;

Neglected, and all the best advantages in shadows and in shoals."

## CAPTAIN GREENWAY IN TOWN

Capt. John C. Greenway, general manager of the Calumet & Arizona Mining company, accompanied by his mother and sister, arrived in the city yesterday. Captain Greenway left last night for Ajo to inspect progress on the Cornelia.

## BUICK BULLETIN

## OUR SERVICE

There is a limit to everything, and we will help those who endeavor to help themselves. We will not stand for a minute the abuse that some of our customers give our service. If you wish us to continue in our service giving, you must be more considerate in these matters.

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## METHODIST HOSPITAL

FUND IS PROGRESSING

Dr. Scarborough Predicts Success of Project; Cites Unification of Methodist Church as Example

The movement to build in Phoenix a hospital to be jointly owned and operated by the Episcopal and Methodist churches is awakening wide-spread interest among the citizens of this city.

Dr. Gaddis, financial agent for the institution, has already entered upon his work of raising funds with which to build and equip the hospital and is meeting with a hearty response from the people.

As superintendent of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Arizona, Rev. D. Scarborough, most heartily commends Dr. Gaddis to all

## FIELDING SECURES EASTERN FILM CONCERN AS BACKING

Phoenix Will Be Headquarters for Art-Film Producers to Put Out "Fielding Brand;" California Players Are Coming

That Romaine Fielding is negotiating with an eastern motion picture company to make Phoenix its western headquarters was the word that reached here yesterday. Fielding, who is in Los Angeles at present, is making arrangements granting the use of the Cactus Film studios to the eastern organization which will bring its own company of players to this city. In addition to this the company name of which is known to every picture fan in the country, will release the Fielding prototypes.

For a while Fielding will lease his studio for a part of the season. He will not abandon his work here. In fact he is to operate on a much larger scale than ever before. While he has been confined to his hotel in Los Angeles as the result of an automobile accident, he has been busy engaged in writing scenarios and has obtained the rights to others by well known photography dramatists on the coast. Several of these are radically different in theme from any he has yet produced but are said to have the "punch" that the Fielding play never lacks.

On his return in June, Fielding will bring with him three or four California players who together with his former stars and local people who have appeared with him in the past will make up his own company for the present time. In the early autumn an additional number of film favorites on the west coast will add the Fielding forces.

The camera man who has signed with Fielding is said to be an artist. The development work will be done here as well the printing.

## -a timely WARNING

to you who buy ground chocolate in bulk

Bulk Ground Chocolate invites attack from flies and other insects. It is unprotected from dirt, dust and neighboring odors. Your health demands that you get not only superior quality—Ghirardelli's—but also protected quality.

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